1	12-1163 SCOPING MEETING - GRAND RAPIDS		
2	FEBRUARY 20, 2014 - 6:00 P.M.		
3	BEFORE THE MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION		
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6	In the Matter of the Request of Minnesota Power for a		
7	Certificate of Need for the Great Northern Transmission Line Project		
8	PUC DOCKET NO. E-015/CN-12-1163		
9	OAH DOCKET NO. 2500-31196		
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13	Sawmill Inn 2301 South Highway 169		
14	Grand Rapids, Minnesota		
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16	February 20, 2014		
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25	COURT REPORTER: Janet Shaddix Elling, RPR		

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MS. TRACY SMETANA: Good evening everyone and thank you for coming.

My name is Tracy Smetana, I'm with the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission, and we're here to talk about two different aspects for the Great Northern Transmission Line Project that Minnesota Power is proposing.

The first piece is public information, that's the part I'm going to take care of. Then we'll move into what we call scoping, and Bill Storm, who you met on the way in from the Department of Commerce will take you through that process.

So I'll go ahead with the introductions, talk a little bit about who is the Public Utilities Commission, who are the other players in this process, how does it work. I will ask Minnesota Power to give us a brief summary of their proposed project, and then the Department of Commerce, Mr. Storm, will talk about the environmental review process. And finally we'll get to the good stuff, that's your comments and questions.

So who is the Public Utilities

Commission? I always like to start off with a

little introduction of who we are and what we do.

We regulate permitting for power plants, pipelines,

transmission lines. We also deal with local and in-state long-distance telephone companies and the rates and services for investor-owned electric and natural gas utility companies.

We have five Commissioners appointed by the governor, and they serve staggered terms, so they don't all come in, you know, a brand new batch when we get a brand new governor. We have some that have been appointed by Governor Dayton and some that have been appointed by previous governors as well.

It's also full-time employment. A lot of times people will say, oh, do they just show up on meeting days and make those decisions? Nope, they're there full time, 40 hours a week, just like the rest of us. And there are about 50 of us on staff at the Commission that help with various aspects of building the record and helping the Commission make decisions.

Some other people that you might interact with through this process. First off, the applicant. That's the term we use for the company asking for the certificate of need. So in this case that's Minnesota Power. So if you hear someone refer to the applicant, that's who they're talking about.

SHADDIX & ASSOCIATES

We also have two different parts of the Department of Commerce that play a part in this process. The first is the Energy Environmental Review and Analysis group, you might see that abbreviated as EERA. You met Bill on the way in, he'll talk to you more about what their role is in the process.

The other arm of Commerce that assists us is the Regulation and Planning division. They have some analysts that deal with financial aspects and those types of things.

Later on in the process we'll ask the Office of Administrative Hearings to participate as well. They'll assign an administrative law judge, you might see that abbreviated as ALJ. They'll come out and hold hearings here to collect evidence for the record and to ultimately write a report for the Public Utilities Commission to assist in its decision-making.

In addition, there's two different folks that you might work with at the Public Utilities

Commission. The first is the public advisor, that's me. My job is to help you participate, to understand when it's time to chime in, when the comment periods are open, when meetings are coming

up, what type of questions we're looking for answers to, that type of thing. I'm neutral, I'm not going to represent somebody's position on a particular issue. I don't give legal advice and I'm not an advocate.

My counterpart at the Commission is a staff analyst who deals more on the technical aspects of the project, assists with building the record, collecting the facts and advising the Commissioners on the impacts of various decision options that are out there.

So in order to build a project like this the Minnesota statutes and rules give us some guidance on how that all works. And so the first thing that the company needs is what we call a certificate of need, and that's going to answer the question is the project needed. So that's the phase that we're dealing with tonight. I've included information about the statutes and rules that apply to this if you want to do a little bit more research and really dig your teeth in.

Now, the other piece of this puzzle is the route permit. So if we say, yep, it's needed, then we have to figure out where is it going to go. And that's the route permit part. And that also

requires a permit from the Public Utilities

Commission. At this point the company has not yet asked for the route so we don't have information yet on where exactly they think it ought to go. But once they do file that, we'll have a process similar to this one where we come out and collect input from folks to figure out what those impacts are and so forth. And that will be, as I said, in a separate process from the need.

So how does the Public Utilities

Commission decide on the need? Well, we have to
answer some questions to figure that out. So, first
off, what if the project isn't built? What would
happen to things like adequate, reliable, and
efficient service for Minnesota and neighboring
states? Is there a better solution? We want to
look at options for size, type, timing, cost,
reliability and so on. So if there is a need, is
this the best way to resolve it.

Does this project fix the problem while protecting the environment? We want to be concerned with things like wildlife, human health, other social and economic factors, kind of look at that whole picture.

We also want to make sure the project

meets other government requirements. There might be DNR requirements or Department of Transportation requirements that would have to be met for this project. And even though our office doesn't oversee those requirements, we certainly want to make sure the company is following those rules as well.

Okay. So if you like pictures, we're at the public information and scoping meetings right now. And so just before this step, the application was accepted. And I know that term is kind of confusing 'cause it sounds like, huh, if it's been accepted what are we doing here, isn't it a done deal? And the answer to that is no. What application accepted means is the company has submitted the information necessary to start the review process. So that's what sort of kicks it off. If we say, yep, we've got everything we need to move forward, application is accepted.

And then we'll move through the rest of these steps. And you can see that we'll be back for public hearings later on so you'll have another opportunity to weigh in on the question of need. The administrative law judge will conduct those. The judge will also conduct evidentiary hearings, which is really fact-finding, providing sworn

testimony, and that type of thing.

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Ultimately, the judge will write a report that goes to the Public Utilities Commission and leads to the Commission's decision on this project, the question of need. In this particular case we anticipate that from that top box of application accepted to the final box of decision to take about 15 to 18 months.

Here is the same information in a list form. If you're a list person you'll like this one better. So you can see the application was filed in October, accepted as complete in December. Here we are, February 2014, doing the public information and scoping meetings. And then the following steps leading down to the decision, which we're guessing is May 2015. Please note that it does say estimated That's because as we move through project timeline. a process like this lots of things can happen, things that could speed up the process, things that could slow down the process. So I just want to make sure that you understand that that is estimated.

Okay. So now you've gotten a little taste of what's happening here and you're thinking, huh, how can I learn more, I want to dig into this a little bit further, we have a few different ways

that you can get more information.

The first is the Department of Commerce maintains a project website specific to the question of need on this project. They have a lot of information including a timeline that kind of ticks off the different steps in the process, along with links to documents that might be of interest.

You also have the ability to see all documents that have been submitted in this project. The Public Utilities Commission has what we call an eDocket site. All of the information that gets submitted, so the application that the company filed to say, hey, we need this project, is in our eDocket system. And you can go in there and you can look at the information they submitted. If you submit comments, your comments go into that eDocket system as well so other folks can say, hey, what are people saying about this. So the steps are there to go ahead and search that eDocket system to find the information filed in this particular case.

I did include what we call the docket numbers for both the need and the route. Even though the route hasn't been filed yet, we've assigned it a number. If you follow these steps now and search for that docket number, that second one

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on there where it says 14 is the year and 21 is the number, you'll likely come up with empty search results because nothing has been filed in it yet.

We also have a project mailing list. I know a number of you filled out the orange cards on That's so you can stay informed on your way in. both the need and route questions for this project. When we have future meetings you will be notified of When there are opportunities for you to comment on questions that we're looking for help on, you'll get notice about that, and other milestones related to the project. If you don't fill out a card tonight and you think later, nuts, I should have done that, you can give me a call, drop me an e-mail, and we'll make sure to get you added to that list. And with that list you can be added either by e-mail or by U.S. mail.

If you want to make sure you receive everything that happens in this case we have an e-mail subscription service that you can sign up It does send you an e-mail every time something new comes in, so for some people that's e-mail overload, but if you like e-mail this could be the way to go. And you can just go ahead and sign up for that all on your own, you don't need my help to do that.

The Department of Commerce has some additional information about the process for certificate of need and the route permit and some other useful information about the Energy Facilities projects.

The Minnesota statutes and rules are online at the Revisor's website, we talked a little bit about those earlier. And also on our website, we keep a calendar of information, meetings that are coming up, documents related to those meetings and so on.

And as I mentioned earlier, there are two different project contacts that you might be involved with at the PUC. The first is the public advisor, that's me. Again, my name is Tracy, my contact information is there. My counterpart, the staff analyst, Michael Kaluzniak, is not here this evening, but he would be happy to answer your questions if I'm not available, or if you have something of a more technical nature, that would probably be up his alley.

And with that I'm going to turn it over to Jim Atkinson with Minnesota Power.

> MR. JIM ATKINSON: Thank you. Hi, I'm

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Jim Atkinson, I'm the environmental siting and permitting manager for Minnesota Power.

I'm here to talk about the Great Northern Transmission Line and just give you some background on what it is that we're proposing and why. It's a 500 kV AC circuit from Canada down to very close to here, about 10 miles east at our Blackberry Substation. And for a 500 kV line we need a 200 foot wide right-of-way, and the structures are typically spaced between 1000 to about 1450 feet apart.

The line is designed for a capacity of about 750 megawatts, and of that 750 megawatts
Minnesota Power is signed up, basically, for 383
megawatts. We have a Power Purchase Agreement for 250 megawatts that's already been approved by the Public Utilities Commission, and we have another agreement in place that's yet to be approved, but that's for another 133. Under the terms of those contracts with Manitoba Hydro we need to have this line in service by June 1st of 2020 in order to take that energy.

There's a couple big reasons why we're proposing it. And the first one is is we're trying to change the way we make electricity. Change the

bottom line equation, which is right now we make most of it by burning coal, about 75 percent of our energy comes from that. And with carbon legislation and other legislative changes either in place or in the works we see that as becoming much more expensive in the future. So diversification makes a lot of sense for us to mitigate rising costs.

At the same time we're trying to do that we're trying to actually increase how much electricity we are able to provide. And the main reason for that is the Iron Range taconite expansions that have been occurring. Magnetation, Essar, other expansions, UTAC, and so forth. And then we're also trying to account for the potential expansion that would come from nonferrous mining like Polymet and others.

These are just some structure types. The two on this slide are the ones we would use in forested or wetland areas and they're guyed structures. And these are the taller ones, they're up to 150 feet tall at the high end. And then this is the type of structure that we'd likely use in agricultural areas or areas that are more densely populated, that sort of thing.

And this is just some other ways to keep

track of the project. We have a website, greatnortherntransmissionline.com. We have a hot line. You have me, so if you want my card before you leave, feel free to ask for it and you can get ahold of me any time.

And I guess with that I'll turn it over to Bill who will run the main show here.

MR. BILL STORM: Good evening folks. My name is Bill Storm. I spoke to many of you as you came in. I'll sort of reiterate that little speech to you.

I work for the Department of Commerce. While the Public Utilities Commission is the ultimate decision-makers in these large energy projects, whether it be a need docket or a routing docket, the Department of Commerce's role is to conduct the environmental review. And the environmental review involves scoping, which is basically defining what will be in the document, preparation of the document, and release of the document to the public.

There are, as Tracy mentioned, when a public utility wants to build a large energy infrastructure project, whether it be a power plant or a transmission line or a pipeline, they need to

get two approvals from the Public Utilities

Commission. The first approval is on the question
of need. And the applicant would have to supply to
the PUC, which Minnesota Power did, an application
for a certificate of need. And that is the
applicant's attempt to put their argument forward.

We need the power, this is why we need the power,
and we think the solution to getting that power is a
transmission line.

The other process is the routing process.

They are separate processes that go on. The routing process is where the Commission determines, should they grant the permit for the transmission line, they select a route, and then they put conditions on that route permit.

Both processes involve public information meetings that have a scoping aspect to them because I need to scope an environmental document. Both processes have their own environmental document. Both processes have a public hearing. We'll be back up here with an ALJ. And then both processes have the final decision by the Public Utilities Commission.

As I said when you were coming in tonight, what we are here to talk about is the need

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question. Minnesota Power has not yet submitted a route permit to the PUC. While they've been up here probably for 18 months or so having public meetings trying to pick the best route when they're ready to come forward so you may have seen then before and been to other meetings.

So, as I said, the name of my unit is the Energy Environmental Review and Analysis Unit, we're inside the Department of Commerce. The rules state that through the CN process, certificate of need process, that the Department of Commerce must produce an environmental review document. In a need docket, that environmental review document is termed an environmental report. And the environmental report must contain information on the human and environmental impacts of the proposed project that are associated with size, type, timing, system configuration, and voltage of the project. So it's sort of looking at the human and environmental impacts through a narrow lens.

The rules state what has to be in my environmental report. So I'm not starting with a blank sheet, I'm starting with a framework that the rules provide for me. And just to go over some of these, the rules say that my environmental report

will need to have a description of the proposed project and associated facilities. I'll have to cover certain boilerplate alternatives to the Here the project proposal is a transmission line, the rules say I have to look at the environmental impacts of not only the proposed transmission line from a need standpoint, but I also have to look at what are the impacts of a no-build alternative, or the impacts of demand-side management, that's conservation, can we solve Minnesota Power's need by conservation. Purchased power, can they get the power from somebody else. facility of a different size, upgrading existing facilities, can they upgrade the line they already have to meet their need. Can they meet the need through generation rather than a transmission project, and also the use of renewable energies inside this docket.

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Other items or categories that I have to cover in the environmental report are an analysis of the human and environmental impacts of the proposed

an analysis of the mitigation measures. The report will talk about what are the general impacts of these high transmission lines and what are some of the ways to mitigate them.

As Tracy alluded to, if they do get a certificate of need and they do get a route permit, before they can construct they need to get permits from other state agencies down the line, and my environmental report has to list them, as far as we know them. An example would be if they're going to cross the highway they're going to need a MnDOT permit. If they're going to go across a wetland or through public waters they're going to need a permit from the DNR. Those types of downstream permits.

The first part of environmental review is scoping. And what scoping is, as I said when you were coming in and I was at the table upfront, scoping is basically defining what is going to be in the environmental report, the table of contents, if you would. And what I'm soliciting from the public are two things. What impacts or issues do you want me to cover in my document to make sure I cover some issues that you feel are associated with transmission lines that you want to make sure I cover in the environmental document, and the other

is alternatives. If you have an alternative to the proposed project, the scoping process is an opportunity for you to put that forward to make it into the table of contents of the environmental report.

Now, if you want to put an issue, impact, or an alternative on the table, you need to do that tonight with the court reporter here officially as part of the record. Or you can submit a comment. The deadline is March 14th to submit a comment, either e-mail or snail mail it to me. And you need to identify the alternative or the impact that you want me to consider. You need to provide an explanation of why this alternative or impact should be in the environmental report, and then you need to supply any supporting information that you have that supports your position. Once the comment period closes and I get everybody's comment on issues or alternatives, I give the applicant an opportunity to comment on the comments.

Now, as I said, the PUC, the Public
Utilities Commission, are the ultimate
decision-makers in these dockets, whether it's a
need or a route docket. And the Department of
Commerce is the -- we do the environmental review.

And as part of that function, my commissioner, the commissioner of Department of Commerce, will come out with a scoping decision. After the comment period closes and I get everybody's comments and I give the applicant an opportunity to comment on the comments, I will then put together a recommendation to my commissioner on the scope of the environmental report. And basically you can think of the scope as the table of contents, what will be in the environmental report. Additionally, if the Commission comes forward with either alternatives or impacts that they want me to include, they're automatically included in the scope.

Okay. Let me -- if you remember, or maybe you grabbed one when you were up there, there was a little sheet that was on the table there that sort of explains environmental review inside a certificate of need docket. And as I said, what we're here to do is scope the environmental report. And what this little document that I put together shows you is not only what is environmental review, but also gives you a broad sense of what I think should be in the environmental report, broad categories. And as I said, I'm here to solicit what impacts do you want me to cover.

To give you an example to help you think
about how can I put an impact on the table, if you
go to page 6 of that document you can see I have a
proposed table of contents for the environmental
report. And I have it in broad categories. And
what I'm asking the public to do is help me fill in
the subcategories in those categories.

An example I'll give you is if you look at item number 4, environmental effects, 4.5, health and safety. Okay. Now, health and safety is a pretty broad category and you may have a particular concern, you may be concerned about EMF, electric and magnetic fields, so that's what I want to hear from you. Bill, I'm concerned about EMF, I've read some things about it or I heard something in news stories, I want to make sure you discuss it in the environmental document. That's what I'm asking you to do tonight and during the comment period, is come forth with those impacts that you want to make sure I cover.

So that covers impacts. And impacts are a little easier, under health and safety you might also think stray voltage or induced current, things like that. So if you have a particular impact or concern that you want to make sure I address, help

me fill in these broad categories.

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The next item is a little trickier inside a need docket. As I said, we do both, the environmental review for both need dockets and routing dockets. And they both have the same scoping function where I'm asking for impacts and alternatives. And in the routing, when I'm up here in May and I'm doing this in preparation for my environmental impact statement for routing, when I get to the section of alternatives, that's a little easier for the public to grasp because it's Minnesota Power has drawn a line on the tangible. map, it goes through some feature that I have an interest in, I want you to go around that feature. That's an alternative, Bill, go around that feature. That's easy and tangible for somebody to get. we're in a need docket we're looking at issues associated with size, type, timing, system configuration, and voltage. That can be a little harder for the public to wrap their heads around.

So as an example, when I showed you, again, page 6 of that draft environmental report, you can see there's a section 3, which is alternatives to the project. And you see some of those alternatives are the ones I went through in

I have to have. But if you look at 3.6, facilities of a different size. Again, this is a broad category, and what I'm asking you is you help me fill in the details of that category. And you may think, you know, Bill, they're asking for a 500 kV line, will that be obsolete in 30 years? Maybe they should build a 765 kV line, so I want you to look at the impacts of a 765 kV line relative to a 500 kV line. Or your position may be, oh, I think they're asking for too much, I think they can get by with a 230 kV line, so I want you to look at the impacts of a 230 kV line instead of a 500 kV line.

So that's what I'm looking for when I talk about give me suggestions for alternatives inside a need docket. It's a lot less tangible than when we do the routing. When I'm up here in May or June or whenever I come up here for the routing scoping, I'm sure it's much more tangible, there will be a lot of alternative route segments or alignment adjustments that people want to make that are more tangible and intrinsic.

So that's basically the two things I'm looking for. Give me some input on the issues you want to see me cover, give me some input on what

alternatives you might want me to cover. And, also, you can take the opportunity in a second when I turn it over to you to ask questions of me, the applicant, or the Commission staff. You can, as I said, put impacts and alternatives on the table, or you can just vent, if you need to, if you feel the need to vent.

Remember that your comments need to be to me, either snail mail or e-mailed to me by

March 14th to be considered in the scoping document.

And that's what I have. What I'll do is I normally have cards for people to fill out and I call from the cards for people who want to speak, but I'm just going to do a show of hands because the crowds have been kind of light on this two-week tour we've been doing.

So if you want to speak, I'm going to ask you to raise your hand, I'll call on you, I'll ask you to step up to the mic, state and spell your name, and then ask your question, give your issue or alternative, or your comment. I ask that you try to talk slower than I do because I raced through it. The court reporter will be taking your information down, this will become part of the record that will be carried through the process through the ALJ and

ultimately in front of the Commission.

So let me see if I can turn this on now.

Okay. Is there anybody who would like to speak on the record tonight?

Okay, sir, if you wouldn't mind stepping to the mic, state and spell your last name, and then ask your question and give your input.

MR. ERIC BOGREN: Okay. Eric Bogren, and I would like to --

MR. BILL STORM: Spell your name, please.

MR. ERIC BOGREN: E-R-I-C, B-O-G-R-E-N.

And I'm a landowner in Trout Lake Township, with the transmission line through my 40. And I would rather speak to the audience so I'm going to turn this.

I propose that the Public Utilities

Commission should consider a corridor that would include not just the present line, but future lines coming down from Manitoba. Manitoba has huge capacity for hydroelectric power. It's green power, it's good, we want it for the future. But what I don't want to see is every time they want to bring a new line down you go through the whole process again.

There is a line coming down right now, if I have it right, outside of Chisholm, it crosses the

Range, and that's from Manitoba. No where in the meetings up to this point did I see a serious consideration of paralleling that line. Every time I raise it with Minnesota Power representatives they say for safety we separate. I say I've been up in northern Canada, I've seen four power lines coming down parallel for hundreds of miles from the Peace River Dam. I don't think the Canadian engineers are less smart than the U.S. engineers.

I also see, when I go to the Cities, that where land values are very high and safety is a serious consideration, Minnesota Power builds stronger power poles, towers, and strings more lines on those towers. So it isn't just safety to separate, it's also economics.

Now, as a landowner with a transmission line coming through, every time there's a question about a transmission line I have to get involved because I don't know if it's coming through my property. The reason I would like to see a corridor designated for maybe the next line after this one, or the next line after that, is that landowners don't have to go through that process each time. And when the consideration comes up that a new power line is coming through your property, you would know

1 whether or not there might be a second one and a third one coming through as well. And that can help 2 you in your decision as to whether or not you're 3 4 going to sell your property and move or go through 5 the process that I go through each time. That's my comment. 6 7 MR. BILL STORM: Thank you. 8 Next? Anyone else? Does anyone else want to speak onto the record? Show of hands. 9 10 You, Darrell, would you please step up to 11 the mic, state and spell your name, and make your 12 comment. 13 MR. DARRELL WHITE: Darrell, 14 D-A-R-R-E-L-L, W-H-I-T-E. Trout Lake. I got a long 15 story. I retired in '97. Came up here --16 UNIDENTIFIED: We can't hear. 17 MR. BILL STORM: Darrell, can you pull 18 the mic up, speak a little closer to it? 19 MR. DARRELL WHITE: I came up to my 20 wife's property, built a house. We have a gas line 21 running through our property. Excelsior was going 22 to come through our property with a pipeline and a 23 high tension line. Did they go down? 24 MR. BILL STORM: Darrell, the Excelsion

Mesaba project did get their permits, but they have

not built or construct or moved forward.

MR. DARRELL WHITE: I lost where I was.

Nashwauk was going to come through with a pipeline and high tension line. That -- I can't think of their name, the Indian company out of -- Essar.

They were going to come through. And now this. I'm going to end up owning property and, like you said earlier, I'm in a fatigued area.

MR. BILL STORM: The term we're hearing is corridor fatigue.

MR. DARRELL WHITE: Yeah. When will this end? I've been trying to sell my property by mouth. As soon as I tell them a high tension power line is coming through they don't want nothing to do with it. And I called the power company that's putting it through and I talked to this gentleman right here, and he said I'd get used to it, the high tension lines. And I held my breath, without saying certain words I called him silly three times. So I don't know what's going on. But I asked him would he live under it? No answer. So he expects other people to live under it? This is an environmentalist.

MR. BILL STORM: Thank you, Darrell.

Okay. A show of hands? Anybody else

want to speak onto the record? Comment, issue, alternative, rant?

Okay. Sir, would you please step up to the mic, state and spell your last name?

MR. RICHARD LIBBEY: It's Richard Libbey,
R-I-C-H-A-R-D, L-I-B-B-E-Y. Grand Rapids,
Minnesota.

I wasn't really planning on speaking tonight, this might be more related to the line itself. But I guess as part of the environmental review I'd like to see that you do a comparison between following existing corridors compared to going across country because of the impacts, of course, fragmentation. And I'd also like you to consider alternatives of avoiding the lakes in the area.

I've been to the other meetings and asked for information on where the existing power lines are. Because if you go to their website they don't have the existing power lines, except if you zoom in very close up you'll see them, but there's no overall power line map. So they were gracious enough to send me the proposed route in relation to all the existing power lines in the system. And I requested they put that on their website so all the

1 people that are looking at the project got an idea if they were following existing corridors or not, 2 but they said it would be confusing to the public 3 4 because they wouldn't know what was existing and 5 what wasn't, so they didn't put it on there. I'd request as part of the information that you show 6 the existing corridors and the proposed corridors. 7 And as far as alternatives of the 8 9 project, I'm just wondering if you're going to look 10 at the possibility of having solar installations in 11 the area. And I guess, since I didn't want to talk,

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ BILL STORM: I appreciate that. Thank you.

I'll have to do the rest of the thinking and send

Anyone else want to take the opportunity to speak on the record? Going once --

Sir, would you please step to the mic, state and spell your last name.

MR. CAVOUR JOHNSON: Cavour Johnson, C-A-V-O-U-R, Johnson is J-O-H-N-S-O-N.

Actually, Bill, one of the questions I had, when you brought up the EMF, is that something that is automatically going to be studied?

MR. BILL STORM: Yeah, EMF is always

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you an e-mail.

included in my environmental reports.

MR. CAVOUR JOHNSON: Okay. I just wanted to be sure that it was.

And I guess one positive comment for Minnesota Power. I mean, I think that it's good that they are looking at nonfossil fuel sources of energy. And I guess they should be commended for that. I think a lot of the issues are routing and you're not really dealing with that right now. But, you know, I guess I'm glad to see that they are working towards something that will do less. Granted, we have to worry about the trees being taken down, but I think overall in the long-term effects it's a positive thing. I think we all wish there was a way it could be done without transmission lines, but it would be nice to look at all those alternatives.

But that's all I have to say.

MR. BILL STORM: Thank you.

Okay, sir. Step to the mic and state and spell your name, please.

MR. McQUAY: McQuay, M-C-Q-U-A-Y.

I just have a question on the fossil fuel. I'm originally from North Dakota, and I'm under the understanding North Dakota has a very

large legal fund that if Minnesota Power or
Minnesota companies would cut back on the coal, that
they would sue and the consumption has to remain the
same.

I believe everybody here is going to -this power line is detrimental, the people who will
benefit by this won't know anything about the power
line because everything remains the same and the
status quo. The people who are going to carry the
burden aren't going to benefit at all from this.
And I believe the people that are going to benefit
will not reduce the fossil fuel at all. I believe
the fossil fuel, the coal trains in the Dakotas will
be coming through Minnesota as equal as they are
today. And it would be a lot easier to swallow.

I have two houses for sale, as the earlier speaker says, you can't sell them. I got two for sale and I own them and I have no idea what to do with them. And to tell me it's environmentally really good to do this, I don't believe that, because I don't believe anybody is cutting back on consumption, I don't believe the consumption of coal and fossil fuels will be cut back either.

Thank you.

1 MR. BILL STORM: Thank you. 2 Okay. Once again, anybody want to speak to the record? 3 4 Okay, sir. Please step forward and state 5 and spell your name for the court reporter. MR. DONALD SIMONS: Donald, last name, S-I-M-O-N-S. 7 8 9 10 11

I have two questions for the Minnesota Power man. How are you going to distribute that much current after it gets to the Blackberry Sub? What are you going to do with it? Is there more lines coming to distribute that?

MR. JIM ATKINSON: Currently there's no plans for additional lines. The 750 megawatts can be distributed once it gets to Blackberry on our existing 230 kV system.

MR. DONALD SIMONS: Will this eventually shut down one of your coal-fired plants?

MR. JIM ATKINSON: We are converting one of our coal-fired plants right now, we're underway in the permitting for that, from coal to gas. not eliminating the plant, but it is going to be repowered with natural gas instead. There are other units that we're considering either converting or shutting down.

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MR. DONALD SIMONS: All right. Thank you.

MR. BILL STORM: Thank you.

Okay. Anyone else who would like to take this opportunity to speak on the record? Going once.

Okay, sir, please step to the mic and state and spell your name.

MR. RICHARD LIBBEY: Richard Libbey, L-I-B-B-E-Y, again.

And I just wanted to speak to the part of need. I think it's a pretty amorphous thing right now, because of the nonferrous metal situation. Polymet has now proposed that they'll violate the water quality standards if they shut down with the current design, but what their plan is is to build a water treatment plant, that they'll operate for 200 to 500 years. Because of that I'm not sure this will be permitted, so that's probably 200 megawatts of power. So I'm just wondering if the need is really there for this.

There's also the stage two of this will be a line to Duluth. Is that all going to be pass-through power? Do we just consider -- we have to decide if there's that much need in this area and

how sure you can be about the projections of the power demand in the future.

MR. BILL STORM: Okay. Thank you.

Sir, please step to the mic and state and spell your name.

MR. KURT CHRISTOPHERSON: Kurt, K-U-R-T, Christopherson, C-H-R-I-S-T-O-P-H-E-R-S-O-N.

And I guess I came tonight to -- and after Darrell spoke I was not going to -- I was just going to sit there quietly, and then I heard Bill mention corridor fatigue.

And I just want to bring out an interesting point, I have a little bit of conspiracy theory in my mind, and kind of thinking about it, looking at the parallels of this line may go in operation by about 2020. And for Minnesota Power, for Jim here, who one of his former compadres who worked at Minnesota Power, maybe before Jim's time, Tom Micheletti, Excelsior Energy Project, I find it interesting, the corridor for that boondoggle runs very similar to this one.

And then the gentleman brought up the point about Blackberry Substation. And when I was sitting in the Excelsior project, keep in mind that they kept talking about once they get the power to

the Blackberry Substation, then they'd have to build another power line to the Twin Cities to take advantage of their clean coal technology, which we all know the boondoggle Excelsior was.

So I just want to get here on the record, and I have a sneaking hunch that being the siting for Excelsior has already been permitted -- how far have they gotten, Bill.

MR. BILL STORM: They've been granted a permit.

MR. KURT CHRISTOPHERSON: Correct. The odds of Tom Micheletti somehow finagling the sale to Minnesota Power and making this all work just seems like it all gels way too well together. And being he used to be involved in the legal department at Minnesota Power many years ago, would come back to my little theory that the Range sticks together.

So thank you.

MR. BILL STORM: Thank you.

Once again, I encourage you to speak.

Does anybody additional want to speak on the record?

Going once. Going twice.

Okay. Remember, as you think about this and as we move through the weeks here, you have until March 14th to submit your comments to me.

E-mail, snail mail, fax, too, I guess, if you would want to use it that way, if anybody still uses faxes. I thank you for coming out. The point of the process is to get input from the public to help me make as complete an environmental document as I can and to make the record as complete as we can. Again, I thank you. If you have any questions going forward, you have my information, you can certainly give me a call any time and I can try to assist you. Well, have a safe drive home, folks, and thank you very much. (Meeting concluded at 6:56 p.m.)